<u>AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION</u>:

Please amend the paragraph on page 1, lines 12 through 27 as follows:

Recently, a camera integrated recording/reproducing apparatus (hereinafter referred to as <u>a</u> video camera) which adopts a disc-like recording medium (hereinafter referred to as <u>a</u> disc)<u>,</u> such as a digital versatile disc (DVD)<u>,</u> as a recording medium has appeared. Such a video camera is constructed featuring random access characteristic of the recording medium which is not attained by a magnetic tape. For example, the aforementioned video camera can record video data and audio data of photographed scenes into a disc in the form of a file. Upon reproduction, each file can be accessed directly so that rapid reproduction operation can be attained easy and at high speed on ~~an each~~ <u>a per</u> file basis (regarding such a video camera, see Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 2002-314916).

Please amend the paragraph on page 2, lines 1 through 12 as follows:

On the other hand, a data recording format in the "QuickTime" (trade mark) provided by Apple Computer Inc. in US (hereinafter referred to as just "QuickTime") has been well known as a multimedia tool for handling video data and audio data in the field of personal computer and the like. The QuickTime file format is an appropriate file format for handling multimedia data such as audio and video in time series and a file format based

thereon has been adopted in Moving Picture Experts Group (MPEG)-4 (Regarding

QuickTime, see, for example, Japanese Patent Application No. 2002-510165).

Please amend the paragraph on page 2, lines 13 through 19 as follows:

The file format of the QuickTime is constituted of, mainly, two sections, "media

data" and "movie". The "media data" is actual data (data content) for video and audio.

The "movie" is information needed for exchanging its "media data" between respective

applications and holds additional information relating to that "media data".

Please amend the paragraph on page 3, line 16 through page 4, line 1 as follows:

In the case of the reference type QuickTime file, since the files are recorded

separately, a following problem arises at time of file copy. That is, although the "media

data" and "movie" are related to each other as two files within the QuickTime file, they are

recognized as ~~completely independent two~~ two completely independent files under the

UDF file system. Thus, even if coping of "movie" file is executed, the "media data" file is

not copied to a copy destination. As a result, even if the copied "movie" is specified at the

copy destination, an application for file reproduction cannot be executed because there is

no actual data thereof, which is a problem.

Please amend the paragraph on page 4, lines 2 through 12 as follows:

On the other hand, the independent type QuickTime file has a following problem in terms of file operability. Generally, a disc drive having the UDF file system for a compact disc (CD) or a DVD has a slow data transmission speed and seek speed as compared to, for example, a hard disc drive, thereby taking a long time for file access. Additionally, because video data handled for the QuickTime file format is often of a large capacity, it ~~take~~ <u>takes</u> an extremely long time to access that file, which is another problem.

Please amend the paragraph on page 8, lines 9 through 22 as follows:

Referring to FIG. 4, reference numeral 101 denotes an imaging system, which converts incident light to an electric signal. The imaging system 101 contains a sensor section such as <u>a</u> lens group, a CCD (or CMOS) and the like. Reference numeral 102 denotes a camera signal processing circuit, which executes analog-to-digital (A/D) conversion on an electric signal from the CCD into <u>a</u> digital signal so as to generate digital video data or digital still image data. Reference numeral 103 denotes a display, which displays color video image information relating to digital video data or digital still image data. The display 103 employs a liquid crystal panel as its display member.

Please amend the paragraph on page 15, line 10 through page 16, line 5 as follows:

Next, the configuration of a motion image file which is generated by the format circuit (formatter) 107 in the recording/reproducing apparatus 100 will be described.

According to this embodiment, a configuration for storing the motion image file according to the independent file format of the QuickTime will be described. Such QuickTime file format includes two factors, "movie" and "media data". Of them, the "movie" includes following atom information pieces (1) to (13) as indispensable ~~atom~~ <u>atoms</u>.

(1) Movie atom

(2) Movie header atom

(3) Track atom

(4) Track header atom

(5) Media atom

(6) Media header atom

(7) Video media information atom

(8) Video media information header atom

(9) Sound media information atom

(10) Sound media information header atom

(11) Data handler reference atom

(12) Data information atom

(13) Sample table atom

Please amend the paragraph on page 19, line 17 through page 20, line 13 as follows:

The processing at step S102 will be described with reference to a detailed flow chart shown in FIG. 5. First, as step S501, a recording start position Lstart of the area file

in the disc 109' which is a recording medium and a record end position Lend are obtained. According to this embodiment, the Lstart and Lend are designated with, for example, a sector number. Next, as step S502, that area file is deleted to use part of this area file (portion from the head) to store the dummy "movie". Then, as step S503, the dummy "movie" is recorded with the position of the Lstart on the recording medium as a record start position and the procedure proceeds to step S504. At step S504, a sector number next to the record end position of the dummy "movie" is acquired and regarded as L'start. Further, at step S505, a new area file is formed with the record start position as L'start and record end position as Lend, and the flow of FIG. 5 is terminated. As a result of the above-described processing, the dummy "movie" is recorded at the head of the area secured by the area file (which coincides with the special area 202 in the initial state) and a remaining area is secured with the new area file.

Please amend the paragraph on page 21, lines 7 through 16 as follows:

If the user depresses a stop button to instruct the end of ~~record~~ <u>recording</u>, this is determined at step S105 and the procedure is escaped from the loop. Next, at step S106, finally secured "movie" data on the memory 108 is written into the "movie" area on the disc secured at step S102 in the form of a file, and the file is closed at step S107 to terminate the recording operation. Above is the description of the recording processing flow.